

RETHEL

Mrs. Lucia (Dustin) Bowen, Aged 65, Died Sunday.

Mrs. Lucia (Dustin) Bowen, aged 65 years, died yesterday afternoon at the state hospital in Waterbury, where she had been a patient somewhat more than a year. She was a daughter of the late Moses Dustin and Mariette (Barrett) Dustin and was born in Bethel, Sept. 14, 1851, was married to Rev. Lorenzo Dow Bowen, a retired minister living here. He died eight years ago and she made her home in Randolph most of the time since his death. She is survived by three brothers, Albert H. Dustin and Charles H. Dustin of this town and N. A. Dustin of Randolph. The funeral will be held at the Gilead Methodist church tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

Albert B. Washburn has been spending a few days in Boston.

Mrs. F. F. Keizer of Rochester was here Saturday to call on Mrs. Julia Whitcomb, a former neighbor.

Dr. Perley B. Spalding of the U. S. bureau of plant industry, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., was at his old home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wilson and Miss Beverly Wilson are guests at the home of J. F. Pease.

Mrs. Della Putnam is confined to her bed by paralysis affecting her left side.

Denzil F. Rice and Ralph Twitchell were in Northfield last Friday for their military drill and for inspection by federal officers.

Daniel Lillie Relief corps will serve a post dinner next Wednesday at noon.

NORTHFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Davis are both confined to the house by illness.

E. L. Field spent Sunday in Burlington with Mrs. Field.

Charles Burns of St. Michael's college, Winoski, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Burns.

Daniel McCarthy of State avenue returned Thursday from Montreal, where he has been with relatives for several weeks.

F. W. Dutton is confined to the house by sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet W. Clark, who have been in Boston for several weeks, have returned home.

Miss Adele McConachie of Barre spent the week end with her aunt, Mrs. Charles A. Plumley.

On account of the freight wreck at West Hartford, the Northfield high school basketball team was obliged to cancel its game with Hartford high at White River Junction scheduled for that evening.

Rev. Charles E. Bingham and A. E. Bryant were in Montpelier yesterday to visit Mrs. Bingham and Mrs. Bryant, who are recovering from operations at Heaton hospital.

The funeral of Michael Donnelly was held yesterday at 3 p. m. from St. John's church, the pastor, Rev. J. A. Lynch, officiating. Burial was in Calvary cemetery.

ROCHESTER

Aline Andrews has been quite ill. It is feared an operation for appendicitis will be necessary.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Aldrich Feb. 8.

Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hubbard, has scarlet fever.

Mrs. Olive Morrow is quite ill.

Mrs. Emily Stockwell is a victim of the grip.

Miss Glendon Hall, one of the supervisors of music in the public schools, has accepted a position as choir director in one of the churches in New Bedford.

A son, Kearman Fairbanks, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Aldrich Feb. 8.

Nelson Smith is ill with typhoid fever.

Cleon Abbott of Windsor was a weekend guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Abbott.

HANCOCK

Eugene Perry of Randolph was a recent visitor of his mother, Mrs. Lucy Perry.

Claude Farr is gaining slowly from the measles.

Mrs. Laura Bonette of Warren is with her sister, Mrs. Jesse Billings.

Mr. and Mrs. John Trask, Jr., of Rochester were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Farr.

Will Blair was at home from Hotel McCrae over Sunday.

Mae Louise Stewart of New York City, who will be remembered by many as having passed several summers here, was married recently in Holy Trinity church, New York City, to Alfred J. Flacher, the couple going South on their honeymoon.

HARDWICK STREET.

Mr. Russell of Swanton is a guest of his brother, C. R. Russell.

Ned Underwood and wife were in St. Johnsbury Friday to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mr. Ransom and Mrs. Edward Brocher have been on the sick list the past week.

Mrs. Millicent McIntyre is a guest of her brother, F. W. Eastman, in Greensboro, for a few days.

Mrs. G. F. Warner and little son, Lawrence, were at George King's recently.

G. F. Warner was a business visitor in Hardwick Friday.

Mrs. R. G. Norcross, who has been ill, is improving.

MOTHERS, DO THIS—

When the Children Cough, Rub Musterole on Throats and Chests

No telling how soon the symptoms may develop into croup, or worse. And then you're glad you have a jar of Musterole at hand to give prompt, sure relief. It does not blister.

As first aid and a certain remedy, Musterole is excellent. Thousands of mothers know it. You should keep a jar in the house, ready for instant use. It is the remedy for adults, too. Relieves sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, chilblains, frozen feet and colds of the chest (it prevents pneumonia).



RANDOLPH

The Woman's Relief corps held a very pleasant and well attended meeting on Saturday night, when four candidates were initiated, and the usual refreshments following. This order is now in a prosperous condition, doing much work and growing in numbers as well.

Mrs. William Buber of Berlin, N. H., who had been passing several days with her sister, Mrs. R. H. Ordway, returned with her children on Saturday to her home.

Miss Myrtle Gifford, who has been ill at Montpelier with a hard attack of the grip, came home on Friday night, accompanied by one of the teachers there, to remain for a time till better. Miss Gifford was not going for the trip, and is thought to be gaining.

Mrs. Lucy Mann, after passing several days in Springfield, returned home on Saturday, and is at her rooms in the inn for the present.

Mrs. William Gifford, who came here for the funeral of C. E. Lazell and who since that time has been passing the time with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Atwood, returned to her home in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday. Mrs. Lazell will close her home for a time, and will pass a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. J. Stimels, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, before deciding what to do.

MONTPELIER

An eight-pound daughter was born Friday to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey White of Elm street.

Checks were mailed Saturday to the creditors of the bankrupt estate of the New American Clothing company of Barre. This was a 40 per cent payment, the creditors agreeing they would settle for 40 cents on the dollar.

Leslie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Kendall of Montpelier, and Cornelia M., daughter of Mrs. Kate M. Vaughan of Burlington, are to be married at the home of the bride Wednesday. Mr. Kendall is employed by the Goodyear Tire Rubber company of Akron, O.

Louis J. Heney has taken the position as clerk in the First National bank, left vacant by the appointment of Harold P. Lidden as assistant national bank examiner for the New England district. Henry F. Colton has been advanced to the position of teller, held by Mr. Lidden.

Timothy J. Denning of Barre has settled his account as administrator of the estate of Michael Nelson, late of Barre City, and Thomas H. Cave has been appointed administrator of the estate of Modeste Aja, late of Barre Town.

CABOT

The ladies' club will meet with Mrs. M. W. Hale Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Bert Lyford visited friends in Barre Friday and Saturday.

* Frank Walbridge of Woodsville, N. H., was a business visitor in town Thursday.

Mrs. Charles Howland has returned home from Mary Fletcher hospital and is doing well.

Miss Florentine Duke of Marshfield is working at Will Walker's.

Mrs. Leon Haines and sister, Bessie Beaton, were in Burlington Wednesday to see their brother, Angus, who is in the hospital, recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. E. F. Smith is in Montpelier, caring for her daughter and children, who are ill with measles.

Rev. M. W. Hale was a visitor in Montpelier Thursday.

Mrs. Bert Smith visited relatives in Plainfield Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Howland of Marshfield were guests at Charles Howland's Thursday.

Arthur Rogers was in St. Johnsbury Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Eliza Smith returned from Dorchester, Mass., Saturday.

Fred Ladeau was a business visitor in Barre Monday.

SOUTH CABOT

Big Fire, Including Over 100 Bushels of Potatoes and Six Head of Cattle.

The farm buildings of Herbert L. Houghton were destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 16, the fire starting in the barn from some unknown cause. When discovered it had gotten under such headway that it was impossible to save all of the cattle. Four head were burned in the stable and two were burned so they had to be killed, while the remainder were quite badly burned. All the farming tools, 12 or 15 tons of hay, some of the household goods and over 100 bushels of potatoes were destroyed. The property was only partly covered by insurance in the Union Mutual company. Mr. Houghton's people have the sympathy of the entire community in their loss.

WORCESTER

Notice! Farmers' meeting under the auspices of the Washington County Farm association, town hall, Worcester, Feb. 24, beginning at 10 a. m. Forenoon subject, "Dairying and Breeding." Talk from charts by County Agent F. H. Abbott concerning the work of the county farm bureau, also a discussion of other farm subjects in the afternoon. Come and learn about the county farm bureau. All are invited to attend. The ladies are especially welcome. C. A. Badger, committee on meetings and field excursions.

Strange But Useful Scissor Hints.

"Have you a pair of sharp steel scissors in your kitchen?" asks a writer in the current issue of Farm and Fireside. "If not, think of the things they will help you do and you will procure a pair at once."

"When cutting meat, celery, marshmallows, pimento for salads; or carrots, cabbage, onions, parsley for soups, nothing could be more useful than a pair of scissors. This is also true when cutting citron, lemon or orange peel, or taffy candy."

"Rhubarb sauce will have a better color and flavor if the stalks are cut with scissors instead of a knife, as the scissors do not remove the skin."

"A rowl is more easily disjointed with scissors than a knife. The work is done more quickly, and there is no splintering of the bones."

"These are only a few of the uses for scissors in the kitchen, besides the ordinary use of cutting strings and tied papers. However, to be useful, the scissors must be sharp and to be sharp they require care. The scissors should be washed and dried thoroughly after using, and hung up so they will be open."

WAR HAS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED EDUCATION

Great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are Reduced to Mere Shadows of Former Extent, Each Having About 500 Students.

London, Feb. 19.—War has laid a heavy hand on education in Europe, and its effects are felt here not only in the complete derangement of the present educational system, but in the prospect of far-reaching changes after the war. The basis of these prospective changes is the modernizing of education, making it more practical for coping with every-day business affairs of life, after the American and German methods. This, in turn, has precipitated a heated controversy over whether the English school system is to be "Germanized." Premier Lloyd George's recent choice of Prof. Fisher, head of Sheffield university, as minister of education, was one of the steps to get a practical educator in charge of affairs while the changes were working out.

The present effect of the war on education is shown in the reduction of the work of the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge to mere shadows of their former extent. Instead of having about 7,000 to 10,000 students, they are now reduced to the dimensions of small schools, with about 500 each. This is the same reduction to mere shadows in the extensive system of universities and technical schools throughout the country, at London, Glasgow, Sheffield, Manchester and all the great cities. All the able-bodied students have gone to war and even those not able-bodied are engaged on research work in munitions, aerodynamics, aviation, wireless telegraphy and map-making for the government.

The public schools have been similarly affected, particularly in the teaching staffs, about 25,000 school teachers having been taken from the regular establishments to join the army. The scholars in the secondary schools have also suffered marked losses, as the top-form boys have fallen within the military age. Even the elementary schools have felt their share of the effects, in the loss of teachers, the military occupation of over 1,000 schools as hospitals, barracks, etc.; the displacement of 110,000 pupils by this military occupation of schools; the taking in of 25,000 refugee Belgian children; and the substitution of women for men as teachers. One school has a woman teacher for the first time in sixty years. Another large school has 57 women teachers.

Even the courses of study are materially changed to a war basis. In one locality there are courses on the western front, the eastern front, the Balkans, the war in the air and naval operations. In another locality war loans, war taxes and similar subjects are discussed. Letters from relatives at the front and regularly read before the classes, and 95 per cent of the pupils have relations in the armed forces. The composition is on war subjects. Geography of the countries at war has been greatly stimulated; also the history of the Balkan and other countries of which little had been known. At one school the boys have constructed a sand-map 20 by 13 feet, of Flanders, the Dardanelles, and the Trentino front in Italy.

It is at the great universities, however, that the greatest change has occurred. At Oxford, which is a university grouping of 22 schools, Balliol has furnished 690 soldiers and has had 87 killed; Oriel furnished 340, killed 97; Magdalen furnished 725, killed 108; Trinity furnished 630, killed 86; Christ church furnished 1,075, killed 113; St. Johns furnished 485, killed 59; University furnished 554, killed 88; Queen's furnished 403, killed 52; Corpus Christi furnished 240, killed 44.

Cambridge shows the same large representation at the front, and heavy death lists. Up to the beginning of this year Cambridge had furnished 13,138 men at the front, of which 1,463 had been killed, 1,245 wounded, 213 missing or prisoners. Victoria crosses have gone to five Cambridge men and eight Oxford men; while many other crosses, honors and foreign decorations have gone to the men of both institutions.

As a result of the depletion of the universities, foreign students are about all that remain. The Oxford cricket team, for instance, is made up of about ten Americans and two or three students from India. At Trinity only four British students remain, these being exempt from service for one cause or another; at St. Johns nine; at Wadham five; and similar depletion all along. The American Rhodes scholars go on as usual, however, with little or no change in courses, although the whole manner of college life has changed. The academic uniform has given place to khaki, and undergraduates attend courses and teachers give lectures in khaki. Owing to the restrictions on night lighting, some of the schools have given up their traditional evening services. The work-people around the universities also are all changed, all the men servants having gone to war, and women having taken their places for the first time, as bed-makers and in the kitchens and butteries. Keble has introduced 17 women.

In athletics, for which the universities were famous, there is practically a complete suspension. Few of the colleges were able to keep up football or hockey teams. Rowing has similarly been demoralized, and none of the famous old eights could be kept together. By combining, Magdalen, St. Johns, University and New College managed to ship two four-oared crews, which have taken part in some local contests. Track teams have been completely given up. About the only outward evidence of athletics has

DON'T BE BALD

Tells How to Make Hair Grow Thick and Lustrous on Bald and Thin Spots

Thousands of men and women are growing bald every day and don't know the reason why. This is indeed a pity, says a hair specialist, who states that baldness usually comes from carelessness. The treatment is very simple; remove the dirt by shampooing every ten days and destroy the dandruff germs by frequently applying a little of the real Parisian Sage, a most efficient preparation that the best druggists are now recommending as one of the quickest and safest treatments to surely stop scalp itching and falling hair, remove all dandruff and to properly nourish and invigorate the hair roots.

Parisian Sage is also the discriminating woman's favorite hair dressing, because it makes the hair grow twice as fast and gives it a softness and luster that compels admiration. A generous bottle costs but little from the Red Cross Pharmacy, who guarantee it to you.—Adv.

been the drilling of squads of university recruits preparatory to their leaving for the front.

The "after the war" changes of the universities and the whole educational system, high and low, has stirred up an agitation in all parts of the country. Lord Haldane has summed up the main direction of this change, as follows: "The calamity of war has brought with it one element of brightness and hope. We have been stirred out of our slumbers. We have learned that we cannot have the knowledge and science required for the advancement of our industries and for the making of great discoveries unless we have the broad foundations of education in our people. We have learned the German lesson in more ways than one, and we should meet her with spiritual weapons just as we meet her with temporal weapons."

Many others have taken up the same theme, urging that scientific branches must prepare men for competition with Germany. The president of the head masters' congress urged similar change.

But men, also have been called into the discussion, one head of a large business concern declaring that the educational system of the country must be made more practical, after the American method, so as to be better adapted to the needs of industry.

Lord Bryce has also taken part in the discussion, holding that old standards should not be too violently changed, as uniform culture was quite as essential as specialization for practical ends. On the whole, however, the discussion has shown practically all elements agreed that the war has compelled a reform of the whole educational system and its methods, largely toward securing more attention to the scientific and practical condition of American schools. A recent remark by Andrew D. White of Cornell, that the war would make the American school system the model of the world, has attracted attention in the discussion over here, and many agree that the coming reforms will be along American lines.

HIS LOVE FOR HIS DEAD.

He Made It a Power to Gladden Some of the Needy Living.

A little old man came into the office of the Chicago Charities the other day and laid down \$150, "to help out some needy families." Then he told them a story:

"Years ago, when all of my folks were living, I couldn't afford to give presents. Things are different now, but most of my folks have gone. I went shopping, just as if my folks were alive. I picked out a saw for an aunt of mine. She's dead and so I didn't buy it, but I put down the amount of money I would have spent. Then I went and got some things for my dead brother and for my father and mother and for a few old friends of mine. I didn't really get them, you know, but I priced the things I thought they would like. When I added up all the money I would have spent it came to almost \$150, so I added a little to it, and here it is."

Has any one heard of a finer, more beautiful way of showing a man's love for his dead? The things he had wanted to do it was too late to do now. He might, it is true, have spent money on stone to make more artificial and melancholy the quiet hillside where "his folks" rest. He found a better way to spend his affection, to remember in fancy those he could no longer reach and then to see that his loving memory of them went to make others happier. He made his love for his dead a power to gladden the living. He laid tribute on grief and made it a blessing. It is not a sad story. We need not pity him. But we cannot help loving him.—Milwaukee Journal.

SHELL SHOCK IN BATTLE.

A Curious Fact That Only Unwounded Men Suffer From It.

By the methods of modern war no inconsiderable proportion of battlefield casualties are due to shell shock—a new terror of battle and one that was unknown before the advent of later day high explosives.

It is a curious fact that only unwounded men suffer from shell shock. Eminent surgeons say that a wound neutralizes the psychic sense—in plain English that nerves do not affect a wounded man in the same way as an unwounded one.

For shell shock is nothing more or less than a nervous breakdown—a terribly intensive breakdown that physicians find most difficult to cure. It is entirely a mental cause, and though it is called shell shock it has very little to do with shells.

There are men, brave men, too, who find the strain of war too great for their mental stamina. They see terrible sights and hear terrible things, and these react upon them temperamentally and physically. Gradually, perhaps unconsciously, their ability to resist is overborne. Their mental power is exhausted. They become afraid—dreadfully, terribly afraid—and the end is only a matter of time.

A certain cure has yet to be found, though severe electrical treatment has had some effect.—London Answers

Where the Laborer Is King.

The day laborer, as opposed to the employer and to other workers, is king in Australia. The unions, through the labor party, practically control the executive, legislative and judicial machinery of the cities, the states and the commonwealth. Forty-eight hours is the recognized maximum for a week's work, but in certain occupations forty-four, forty-two, forty, and even thirty-six hours are considered full time. Some of the larger building trades have a forty-four hour week, and it is probable that this figure will become the recognized standard for all labor. Of the "four sacred rights" in the original slogan—"eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' rest and eight hours' day"—only the portion relating to rest has been retained.

Photographic Films.

The photographic film was developed in the larger sense by the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin. This man made possible moving pictures. Goodwin died poor—poorer than if he had never invented anything—after a long fight in the courts with a photographic company that fought his right to obtain a patent.

Not a Woman Of Finance

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

I'm not a new woman's man. I believe in the woman of the past, the dear, innocent creature who depended on man for everything. I'm married to a woman who will never trouble me by telling me how I should manage my business. Adele knows no more of business than a kitten knows about untangling a ball of yarn.

One evening soon after Adele and I were engaged I went to see her and found her in a very happy mood. She told me that her father, in order to prepare her for certain responsibilities that she might encounter as a wife, had put \$500 in the bank to her credit for her trousseau and had given her a pass book and a check book. Her father showed her how to enter her deposits and bring down her balances in her check book. Occasionally she was to hand in her pass book, have it balanced and see that the balance brought down in it was the same as the balance in her check book.

A month later, when I went to see Adele, I found her in tears.

"What's the matter, dearest?" I asked, drawing her to me and kissing away the tears.

"I'm in awful trouble."

"Tell me. Perhaps I can help you."

"Why, you know papa put the money for my trousseau in the bank and gave me a check book. When I had used up the money I left my pass book in the bank to be balanced. On its return to me I was delighted to see that I still had more than \$200 in bank. Several additional garments I needed made up \$197. I bought them and gave checks for them. This morning the clerk at the bank telephoned me that my account was overdrawn \$100, and this afternoon my milliner accused me of giving her a check for \$97 on a bank where I had no money. She threatened to send me to prison, but papa satisfied her by giving her another check on his own bank. Don't you think it was very mean of my bank to treat me that way?"

I told her she probably had not considered that all the checks she had given out had not been presented for payment when she received her pass book from the bank; but, failing to make her understand the problem, I agreed with her that the bank had treated her shamefully. What could have been more refreshing than the dear girl spending \$700 instead of \$500 for her trousseau and blaming the bank for refusing to stand the difference? I regretted that the knot between us had not been tied, depriving me of the privilege of turning in a couple of hundred more to meet the deficiency.

Not long after this the telephone bell called me, and Adele poured another trouble over the wire.

"Oh, Frank," she moaned, "I have lost \$50!"

"How did you do that, pet?"

"Why, I drew a check for that amount to pay a bill at Osterhaus's. I did get hold of it and tore it into bits. I have nothing left to pay the bill and am ashamed to go to papa for any more money."

What a chance for me to make a gift to my sweetheart that etiquette forbade!

"I'll tell you what to do, darling. I'll give Osterhaus's a check for your bill. We are to be married so soon that it will be all right for me to do so."

"Oh, no; I couldn't do that!"

"Well, then, draw another check for the amount, and I will put my name on the back of it."

"Will that fix it all right?"

"Of course it will."

"And you won't be paying the bill?"

"Certainly not."

This satisfied her, and she had no more trouble with her finances until a few days before our wedding, when she was threatened with arrest for forgery. This is how it happened:

She had spent over \$1,200 for her trousseau, and there were still bills outstanding. Her father, being called out of town, had told her that if any amounts that must be paid came in during his absence she was to draw checks for them in his check book on his own bank. He would notify the bank that she was authorized to sign for him.

Money was needed during his absence, and Adele drew a check on the bank, signing her father's name, but not adding to the signature, "By Adele." The person who presented the check was accused of having forged the signature. He declared that he had received it from Adele and was so indignant at the fraud perpetrated against him that he swore out a warrant for her arrest. Her father being absent, I was sent for posthaste. Examining the check, I saw that she had imitated her father's signature.

"Why did you do that?" I asked.

"Why, I thought I should write it as near like papa would as possible."

I settled the matter by explaining it

and giving my own check in place of it.

When Adele's father came home he received an apology from the bank for having declined to pay the check drawn by his daughter according to his directions. The clerk had not known that a woman existed who was not aware that imitation of a signature is forgery and forgery is a crime.

My wife and I have been married for ten years, and I do not regret her stupidity in financial affairs. I take care of such matters myself. She has all she can do to look out for the children. There are many things in her sphere about which I am as stupid as she is in mine.

"DRINK STORM" VICTIMS.

New Study of Why Some Men Go on Periodic Debauches.

There has recently been organized in Hartford, Conn., a foundation for a new line of research work relating to the alcoholic question. This research will have for its object the explanation of "drink storms," which attack men who are not regular drinkers, but suddenly plunge into a debauch and use liquor to excess for a limited period, after which they resume their usual condition of temperate living.

This subject is treated by Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., in the New York Medical Record. He says: "What condition of body and mind furnishes the soil, plants the seed and favors the growth in inebriety and alcoholism is yet to be studied. What laws of growth, heredity, culture, surroundings, nutrition and mental impression favor the development of the drink evil are questions for the future."

"Why the degeneration from the use of alcohol is in one instance slow, concealed and breaking out only after a lifetime in various diseases; in another rapid, positive and most emphatic, and in a third concentrated on the brain and nervous system or on the organs of nutrition, and so on through a long list of questions as to why and how this or that particular phase of disease breaks out, are questions for future study."

"This is the new scientific field where exact study is called for, groupings of facts and studies of their meanings, to show the causes of alcohol addiction."

His Name Was "Ike."

I venture to assert that no one has the nerve to say that he ever hailed the late Wayne MacVeagh as "Ike." But like he was in his boyhood.

His parents christened him Isaac Wayne MacVeagh, and his first law sign in West Chester read, "I. Wayne MacVeagh."

But, like Thomas Woodrow Wilson and Stephen Grover Cleveland, he long ago amputated what annoyed him, as a superfluous name—improved it, too, and made it sound far more distinguished.

Those of us who only knew the steel eyed, shary tongued, witty, brilliant and eloquent MacVeagh, lawyer, statesman and politician, cannot possibly think of him as Ike.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Way of It.

"The man they picked up on the street and carried to the hospital was suffering from knock-out drops."

"Knock-out drops given him on the public street? Impossible!"

"Two bricks fell on his head from a building he passed."—Baltimore American.

Too Honest.

"He's too frank to be a good politician."

"Why?"

"When he has said something that the people don't like he doesn't deny that he said it."—Detroit Free Press.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ICE RACES at MONTPELIER

PARK THEATRE

Vermont's Best Photoplay House